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[a1351]

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[a1364]

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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon ... Every 15 minutes.
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BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

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6 Brilliant Moving Pictures 6

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propose doing on the occasion, for a Naval and Military display is expected on such an occasion above all things. Our correspondent also makes a suggestion in this connection which fits in with one that we had intended to offer, when he suggests that if a review of the Forces takes place "the saluting point of His Excellency could appropriately be fixed at the Statue of the King himself, and a proclamation, or address, or something of that description by His Excellency would form a fitting finale to an imposing display." The suggestion which occurred to us was that after the Service in the Cathedral the public should gather on the Parade Ground or in the Theatre and pass a resolution requesting His Excellency the Governor to transmit to Their Majesties the King and Queen the congratulations of the community on the auspicious event, and their wishes for a long, prosperous and happy reign: His Excellency will doubtless send such a message in any case, but it would be such an easy matter to arrange a mass meeting of the community to voice their sentiments in the terms of a resolution, and it certainly appeals to the imagination as a fit and proper thing to do on the occasion. The spectacle of such a meeting being associated with a military review in Royal Square would be imposing and impressive, and we commend it to the consideration of the Committee. We have always to remember in this connection the tropic weather of the month of June, but there is no need to expose the troops to the fierceness of the mid-day sun. As in Hongkong we are more than seven hours in advance of Greenwich time, what objection can there be to arranging such a gathering for late in the afternoon? In all other respects we think, having regard to the explanations made at the public meeting, it will be generally considered that the skeleton programme is as satisfactory as it is possible to make it, and that it assures a celebration of the historic event such as will long dwell in the memory of all who participate in the rejoicings.

Captain Maribel, of the French steamer *Paul Beau*, leaves for a vacation in his homeland next week.

Mr. E. C. Lewis has been appointed to act as Postmaster-General during the absence of Mr. McI. Messer.

Mr. Leung at Government House this afternoon.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—
Rev. H. R. Wells ... \$15

Mr. Chang Su-ho, who has been the owner of the *Gauche* bearing his name at Shanghai since their opening more than twenty years ago, has sold the *Gauche*, with the houses thereon, to Mr. Chen Tau-fu, managing director of the Hupoh Cement Works.

We are desired to state that on the occasion of Lady Lugard's weekly "At Home" to-morrow, Mr. Timmerscheidt, accompanied by Mr. Danenberg, has kindly consented to play the whole of the *Cesar* Frank Sonata, and Mr. Denham Fuller also has most kindly promised to play.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese who had been arrested with 539 tins of loose opium in his possession in Connaught Road was fined the maximum penalty of \$1,000, or three months in prison. Mr. Hogarth, excise officer, told his Worship that there was a considerable traffic in loose opium in the Colony.

Mr. Lui Hau Mao will give a lecture at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. this evening at 8 o'clock, on the Schools of Peking. Mr. Lui has been attending school in Peking for a number of years and is now on his way to America to take a place in the Legation at Washington, D.C. This is the second of the series of lectures on the Great Universities of the World.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 16th April—(exclusive when the doors were closed on Good Friday and Saturday last)—shows that of non-Chinese there were 244 to the Library and 118 to the Museum, and of Chinese 110 to the former and 1,336 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 354 persons and the Museum by 1,454.

There is said to be talk in China about moving the Imperial Court from Peking to Hsian. The latter is the place to which the Imperial Family retired on the occasion of the capture of Peking by foreign troops after the Boxer troubles. According to the telegraph the reasons underlying this idea are two. One, the less important, is that it is in contemplation to build a palace for the Empress Dowager, and Hsian is thought a more convenient site than Peking. The other is that the Russo-Japan spectre has cast its shadow over the present capital, and the Court desires to emerge into the sunshine of Shensi. This story needs a good deal of confirmation. The collateral issues are of great magnitude.—*Japan Mail*.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message
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["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

CHINA'S LOAN.

T. Kyo, April 19th.

The condition in the international loan by which China pledges the revenues of Manchuria is much criticised in Japan. It is regarded as a diplomatic coup on the part of China, which will rouse much resentment here.

[ROUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

THE VETO BILL.

LONDON, April 18th.

The House of Commons has adopted the first clause of the Veto bill by 143 votes against 78.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY OF HONGKONG.

LONDON, April 18th.

The appointment of Mr. W. D. Barnes, Resident at Pahang, as Colonial Secretary of Hongkong is gazetted.

JAPANESE ADMIRAL TO BE AMERICA'S GUEST.

LONDON, April 18th.

It is reported from Washington that Admiral Togo has accepted the invitation of the United States Government to be the guest of the American nation when returning from the Coronation of His Majesty the King.

FRENCH PRESIDENT ON TOUR.

LONDON, April 18th.

A message from Rivarville that port.

The British, Italian and Spanish warships in the harbour saluted him, and later the Bey of Tunis and the French Resident boarded the French battleship by which the President travelled and greeted him.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

LONDON, April 18th.

It is reported from New York that the battle of Aguaprieta is ended.

The rebels withdrew secretly, and the Federal troops moved into the town at dawn.

A Washington message states that the Mexican Government has assured President Taft that the experiences of Aguaprieta will not be repeated.

PREVENTION OF ALIEN CRIMES BILL.

LONDON, April 18th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Winston Churchill has introduced a Prevention of Alien Crimes Bill.

A Pistols Bill is also to be introduced, by which the police will be empowered to search aliens for arms.

PEKING'S LAST LOAN.

The *Shanghai Times* learns that the loan of \$10,000,000 to the Board of Posts and Communications by the Yokohama Specie Bank has been made on account of pressure brought to bear upon this Board by the Board of Finance. When the Peking-Hankow Railway was bought back from the Belgian Syndicate, part of the funds were obtained by a loan from the Board of Finance of Tls. 5,000,000. This loan has been outstanding for several years. Since the formation of the new Naval Board, and the appropriation of Government funds for the building up of a Navy, the Board of Finance has found great difficulty in furnishing funds for naval purposes. It was finally decided that the Board of Communications should be asked to repay the Peking-Hankow Railway loan, and that the Board of Finance should use this money for the purposes of the Naval Board. The Board of Communications, finding it impossible to repay this sum, contracted the loan with the Yokohama Specie Bank, giving the Peking-Hankow Railway as security for its repayment.

The second performance of "The Balkan Princess" by the Bandmann Company was well attended last night.

A CHINESE PILGRIMAGE.

THE FESTIVAL AT CHEKWAN.

The Easter Holidays this season synchronised with the Chinese festival of Tien Hou, the Queen of Heaven, Holy Mother, and Goddess of Sailors, and foreign residents had opportunities of witnessing the pilgrimage to Chekwon under more favourable conditions than usual, but the small number who took advantage of these suggest that the absorbing interest of the event and the pleasure of the journey by steamer are not sufficiently well known. Were the public aware that the visit to Chekwon on such an occasion constitutes an experience seldom repeated in the lifetime of the ordinary European in Hongkong, the excursions promoted by the river shipping companies would be more extensively patronised than they are by Europeans.

It was my good fortune to make the trip on Tuesday on board the steamer *Fushan*. Like all the others which were preparing for the same journey or had actually started, the ship had flags fluttering from stem to stern, while musicians on board attracted and repelled according to the race of the hearers. The Chinese appreciated the volume of sound. The Europeans might have been interested, but they certainly were not enthusiastic, and when the music ceased and the band retired their applause was undoubtedly sincere. The first of the squadron for Chekwon cast off about eight o'clock, and within half an hour no fewer than eight steamers were on the way. An occasional launch with a big junk in company was overtaken, each of the vessels being crowded with Chinese, and a rough estimate of the passengers in that area of water bound for the temple dedicated to Tien Hou would place the total at over ten thousand. Fortunately the weather was all that could be desired. The breeze was bracing, and the sunshine was genial, giving an added touch of brilliancy to the archipelago which forms such a lovely setting for Hongkong. The secluded bay sheltering little villages, the grassy uplands, the well-tiled fields formed a beautiful coast-line, and as the eye travelled from these to the mountain peaks so proudly raised into the clear sky and dominating the scene one unconsciously rendered worship to Nature. Even the most unemotional and unimaginative cannot remain unsuspicious to the beauty of such surroundings, and most people in Hongkong who have journeyed to Canton or who have visited some of the farthermost bays by launch have at one time or other paid their tribute of admiration. The picture on the water was no less interesting. Eight steamers, with the *Fushan* as a leader, starting lying well behind, introduced more animation than usual to the scene. Curiously enough, not a sail was anywhere in sight. Steam was supreme. Lines of smoke trailed across the sky, but none were near enough to be annoying.

Having appreciated the view, one naturally turned to see the sights revealed by a perambulation of the steamer. There were a few Chinese travelling first class. They knew how to "do themselves well." In the second class the travellers were more numerous. They were mostly women, young, middle-aged and elderly, and most of them were eating or chewing something. Down below, the numbers were greater, and the amusements were more diversified, music, story-telling, and dominoes having attractions for a large proportion. Unlike the usual sight on board river steamers, nobody seemed to compose themselves to sleep. The interest in the excursion was too keen for that.

Two hours' pleasant sailing found us at Chekwon. A line of junks, some damaged, lay close to the shore. Further out were the steamers from Hongkong and Canton. Revenue cutters flying the yellow dragon reminded us that we had passed into Chinese territory. Launches busily plied from ship to shore and the scene was not lacking in animation. We reached the shore and began our pilgrimage. Wonder succeeded wonder. With that marvellous skill which the Chinese possess in subjecting the bamboo to a variety of uses, they had not only constructed a roadway over the marshy flats, but had erected stalls on either side, roofing it over, thus forming an arcade right up to the very gates of the temple. This arcade covered somewhere about four hundred yards. It was the only approach to the temple from the sea, and when it is remembered that Chinese swarmed there in tens of thousands every day some idea of the throng will be obtained. Yet, whether it was accidental or by design, the congestion was not so great as might have been expected. The people seemed to make a point of passing up the one side and down the other. Policemen and soldiers, solemnly and ill-attired as only Chinese are, held the route, but they seemed to have no occasion to exert themselves. The first impression on stepping into this arcade was one of indescribable confusion and indescribable smells. But mid all the noise and bustle there was some semblance of arrangement. The movement of people was orderly and no congestion took place. The sale of joss sticks and other offerings was brisk; as was also that for the paper mache roosters; in fact nobody returning from the temple seemed to be content to possess less than half a dozen. Then the pictures of various deities were greatly in demand. Of course there were eating-houses galore, and in one place the word "beer" stood out with almost startling distinctness. But the most disagreeable feature of the journey through the arcade was passing the hordes of mendicants who lined the route. They were too ghastly to observe, and one was glad to look the other way.

Arrived at the temple, a scene not often witnessed by the European was presented. The temple, whose main features could not be distinguished for the madding which surrounded it, and the mass of people which thronged it, emitted smoke and was filled with an indescribable din. The principal features of the interior were joss sticks, joss sticks and other offerings being burned, huge candelons consuming rubbish, priests in attendance. No reverence, no devotion such as is understood by the Western mind. There was a perpetual pushing and crowding. Women, with difficulty, cleared a space in which to make their offerings, to light their joss sticks. Others again were in front of altars. But there was no order here. Sulphur fumes filled the air, and made one gasp for breath. Dust and burning paper fell on the faces and hands. Furnaces emitted a heat which made one wish to be more distant. It was interesting but unpleasant. The women seemed to take a pride in showing the dirty mark on their foreheads which showed that they had "bobbed" their heads on the ground in the temple, but none of the men seemed to care for this distinction. They were doubtless content to pray for good health and wealth. A visit to the hilltop behind gave welcome relief and a beautiful view. Refreshed with this return journey was made in more comfort, and once the *Fushan* was reached the attentions of the captain and his staff made us realise that the trip had decided compensations. It was, as I have said, an experience, and no one who has the opportunity should miss seeing this festival at least once in their lifetime.

SIGHTSEER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LOCAL CELEBRATION OF THE CORONATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, April 19th.

SIR,—The skeleton programme of the Coronation festivities submitted for public approval hardly seems to me to be an ideal one.

It may be that practical considerations not apparent to me render what might be considered an ideal programme impossible of attainment, and the following suggestion may be taken as being made subject to this contingency.

To take the case of the entertainment of the children first. The programme appears to contemplate the children being gathered together in their schools, given an address, presented with a medal, and then given tea and refreshments.

The idea of an "address" in connection with the entertainment of children assembled in school does not appeal to me. It savours too much of a lecture. It must be remembered, too, that the children will be of ages ranging from 20 or thereabouts to a much more youthful age, and what might be understood and appreciated by one age might be regarded as a lesson by another.

What should be entertained for our Sovereigns, the honour they should be held in, and the protection and benefits we enjoy under their rule, which can easily be understood by all ages, appear to me to be all that is required.

I also think the tea might be associated with some form of amusement if a practical method of doing so can be hit upon.

Another feature of this branch of the programme which strikes me is that it leaves the children at the Peak and some on the lower levels, whose education takes place at home, altogether in the cold.

If any children are to be associated with the Coronation the class I refer to should undoubtedly be included. It would be a comparatively simple matter to assemble them all together and give them an afternoon's enjoyment in the grounds of Mountain Lodge or the Mount, if the owners would kindly lend them for the purpose. Sports and tea would seem to be the best method of entertaining them, and a medal would be a fitting complement to the entertainment.

I also think, since consideration for sympathy with the afflicted is pre-eminently a kingly quality, that some attempt might be made to render the inmates of the Public Hospitals temporarily oblivious to the monotony of their suffering and of their pain.

It is, I think, a matter of regret that no military and naval display is proposed. I quite appreciate the compiler's "on for the Forces" which desires to save the fatigue of standing for a long time under arms on two close occasions during the hot weather; but it should not be beyond the wit of man to devise some method of display at the Coronation which avoided this. It is, above all things, a time of pomp and ceremony, of demonstration of Government and the powers that be behind Government.

A better opportunity could not be had of bringing home to the large population of this Colony a lively sense of the protection it enjoys while dwelling and trading here, and of the political significance of the Throne and the force supporting the throne.

The display need not be prolonged. All that is required is that it should be effective. A landing of the Kowloon and Naval Forces at various portions of the Colony, and a march by them to Statue Square, where they would join a general gathering of the troops on the Island; culminating in a march round similar to that so recently and impressively carried out, would be all that would be necessary. The saluting point of His Excellency could appropriately be fixed at the Statue of the King himself, and a proclamation or address, or something of that description, by His Excellency would form a fitting finale to an imposing display.

One suggestion I have to make as regards illumination. Why should not a chain of bonfires be lighted on the Kowloon Hills? Given

fine weather it would add enormously to the spectacular effect as compared with lanterns displayed on buildings difficult to view save by piece-meal.

One other suggestion and I come to an end. Since the exercise of mercy is one of the divinest of the prerogatives of kingship, why not associate the commencement of the new reign by an exhibition of kingly clemency in the form of a review of the sentences of the prisoners in the gaol, and a remission of such of them, or such part of them, as might not be considered prejudicial to the public interest. This, I admit, is more a question for the Government than for the Community; but if the Community express the desire the Government should give it every consideration.

I enclose my card, and am, sir, your most obedient servant,

A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY.

MISSIONARIES AND THEIR WORK.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

18th April.

SIR,—I have been interested in the correspondence, published in the *Daily Press*, which has appeared in a London daily on the subject of Missionaries in China. Recently, whilst staying in Canton, I was invited by a friend to visit one or two of the missionary efforts there. The first place was an asylum for the insane. If any person lacked deep respect for medical missionaries a visit to a similar institution would not only immediately remove this want, but would fill him with enthusiasm for the splendid courage and unselfishness of these men, who could earn a good livelihood in their own countries with their comforts and home ties.

The second place was a home for waifs and strays. One little, mite, happy and healthy, had been left on the hills three nights by its mother who watched for it to die, she having been compelled by her family to get rid of it because it was a baby girl. The poor mother could bear the sight no longer and brought it to the missionaries, more dead than alive, as the only people she could turn to for distress.

The third place was a school for blind girls. Here they were learning to be useful members of society, and taught to be Christians, many of whom would otherwise have been sold to lives of shame.

If I ever doubted the value of missionaries and their work my reason would let me doubt it no longer after that short afternoon expedition. Instead, I have become a confirmed supporter of missionary enterprise. Even leaving the spiritual benefits, which are really the most important and lasting, out of the question, from a social and humanitarian standpoint alone the work is a great one, and we are unjust and unreasonable if we withhold our appreciation and support. Also we cannot but respect and admire the selfless devotion and sacrifice of those who are giving up their lives for the service and well-being of others, and this should apply to missionaries as well.

Finally, might I say that I am sure a great deal of the talk against missions and missionaries is thoughtless and due to ignorance. I was recently with a party at Dumb-Bell Island, where there are a number of houses where missionaries from the West River recuperate their health for a short time during the long trying summer of the tropics. The usual careless talk of missionaries doing themselves well in the best places and having good jobs, etc., etc., ensued, and I turned and asked one of the most complaining how he would like to spend a summer there. He declared he would rather die first, and yet a moment before he had been abusing the missionaries for coming for the unhealthy, lonely places up the river for a short time on account of their health. I give this merely as a case of typical anti-missionary attitude, and I marvel for these same people are in many ways of the best type of Britisher. How blind prejudice can be! Surely it is time many of us recognised that we have not been giving missionaries and mission work what we so pride ourselves on, viz., FAIRPLAY.

THE CHARTERED BANK REPORT.

The directors in submitting to the shareholders the Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended 31st December last says:—

These show a net profit, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, of \$375,363 13s. 6d., inclusive of £124,168 6s. 4d. brought forward from the previous year. The interim dividend at the rate of Thirteen per cent. per annum paid in October last absorbed £78,030, and a further sum of £21,000 has been appropriated to pay a bonus to the staff. The amount now available is therefore £276,363 13s. 6d., and the directors propose to pay a final dividend at the rate of Fifteen per cent. per annum, making Fourteen per cent. for the whole year; to add £25,000 to the reserve fund, which will then stand at £1,675,000; to add £10,000 to the officers' superannuation fund; to write off premises amounting to £25,000, and to carry forward the balance of £256,363 13s. 6d.

Mr. William Foot Mitchell, of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., Ltd., has been elected a director, and the shareholders are now invited to confirm his election.

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner and Mr. Lewis Alexander Wallace, the directors who retire by rotation, present themselves for re-election.

The auditors, Mr. Magnus Mowat and Mr. William Adolphus Browne, F.C.A., again tender their services.

The dividend, free of income tax, will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 5th April.

By order of the board,
Wm. Hoggan,
Secretary.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash. Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Litho. P. O. Box, 84. Telephone No. 12.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 20TH, 1911.

It is much to be regretted that the skeleton programme of the Coronation festivities which the committee submitted for the approval of the public meeting on Tuesday was not previously advertised. We share the opinion of the correspondent whose letter we publish to-day when he says the programme hardly seems to be an ideal one, and it is satisfactory to see that though the programme was approved by the public meeting, which—doubtless through being inadequately advertised—was attended by not more than fifty persons, suggestions for its improvement are still welcomed by the committee. The writer of the letter which appears in another column to-day offers some valuable suggestions that the Committee might with advantage take into consideration. We cannot believe that the Coronation will be celebrated in Hongkong without a Naval and Military display, of some kind, and it is disappointing to find that the Committee which has been deliberating for weeks past on a scheme of celebrations was not able to submit to the public meeting a programme showing that the co-operation of the Naval and Military authorities had already been enlisted. Perhaps the Committee has regarded this as rather outside its province, though we do not see how they can very well draw up a programme without first ascertaining what the Naval and Military authorities

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, April 19th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND (ACTING PRESIDING JUDGE).

MONEY LOAN ASSOCIATION CASE.

An action was called on in which Mrs. F. Gutierrez sued Ah Chey to recover \$28, being balance due from a money loan association of which defendant is the head.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon) appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

Defendant, on being called, was found to be absent.

Mr. Gardiner said he could not give any explanation of his client's absence. She was told on the last occasion the date fixed for the hearing, so he could not oppose any order for judgment his Lordship made, although there might be good grounds for her absence.

His Lordship—It may be a hardship on her if the case is struck out, but she was told to come to-day.

Mr. Gardiner—Yes.

His Lordship—I cannot help thinking that there must be a mistake. When last here she was very persistent.

Mr. Shenton—Telephone messages have passed between my friend and myself for the last two or three days.

Mr. Gardiner—For two days, and I told my friend I would try to get my client ready. Her representative, with whom I communicated, is here, having just returned from Shokwan.

An Inspector of Tramways, who was a friend of the defendant, stated that he had just returned to the Colony and had not had time to deliver Mr. Gardiner's letter to the defendant.

An adjournment was granted and the inspector despatched to bring the defendant to Court, but he failed to find her at home, and the case was adjourned until Friday.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A SHANGHAI DIRECTOR.

CHARGE WITHDRAWN AND DISMISSED.

The charge of conspiracy to defraud the Koochien Transportation and Towboat Co. Ltd. against Frederick Griffin was again before Mr. G. W. King, H. B. M.'s Police Magistrate, on the 12th, and after a further hearing lasting all morning it was withdrawn by the prosecution. Mr. Montague Harris prosecuted and Mr. Griffin was defended by Mr. E. W. Godfrey.

Peter Blair said that he was a German subject. As he was called a conspirator he would not give any evidence.

His Worship—I am informed that this charge has been made against you in the German Court. Of course you are not a British subject, but the form of law in England would be that any magistrate must warn a witness that he need not say anything to incriminate himself. Do you understand?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Harris—After what the learned Magistrate has said will you give a truthful account to us of what you know of this matter?

Witness—I wish to explain that as I am called a co-conspirator, I would rather not say anything. Mr. Harris—I am going to withdraw from the case at once.

His Worship—Do not go on with the questions. Witness—I decline to say anything because I am quoted as a co-conspirator in the case.

Mr. Harris—Very well. I will not ask any questions.

Teh Foo was then called.

Mr. Harris—Are you willing to give evidence as a witness in this case?—No.

You are not?—No.

Mr. Harris—Without these two witnesses, Peter Blair and this Chinese gentleman, Teh Foo, it is impossible for me to prove a conspiracy. That being so, I would ask for an adjournment of this case until after the cases in the German Court and Chinese Court have been tried, if you can see your way to grant it. Otherwise I ask to be allowed to discontinue it.

His Worship—You make a very serious charge against a British subject. You bring a certain amount of evidence, a certain number of allegations, a certain amount of suspicion and now you ask to withdraw.

Mr. Harris—Yes, on the ground that these people refuse to give evidence. In the one case because the witness is a Chinese and in the other because he is a German. I could not possibly have known that these persons would take shelter behind their nationality.

His Worship—Peter Blair says that he will not give evidence as he is quoted as a co-conspirator.

Mr. Harris—Because he is going before the German Court, and the other said that because he was a Chinese he would not.

His Worship—Do you really wish to withdraw, Mr. Harris? You have fully considered the matter?

Mr. Harris—Yes, if you won't grant an adjournment.

His Worship—You cannot keep a charge hanging over a man's head. I don't want to embarrass the prosecution, but you have not proved your conspiracy. Will you tell me what the conspiracy you allege between the 30th June and 31st October, 1910, is? You say, "One Frederick Griffin did with Peter Blair and Teh Foo conspire to defraud the Koochien Transportation and Towboat Co. of large sums of money." Can you give me one piece of evidence to bear out the charge?

Mr. Harris—Mr. Peter Blair's evidence or Teh Foo's evidence. Mr. Teh Foo paid the money to Mr. Griffin to enable him to carry out the June Settlement. These are my instructions. How can I go on if I am not able to bring the man who took the statement down in shorthand?

His Worship—Did you ask Teh Foo any questions?

Mr. Harris—I asked him if he would give evidence, and he said no.

His Worship—Did you ask the Court to treat them as hostile witnesses?

Mr. Harris—I was told by the Court that if they came here they need not say anything that would incriminate themselves.

His Worship—I must do justice. You know the law of evidence. You know if a witness is hostile you can ask me to treat him as hostile.

Mr. Harris—You cannot ask a Chinese or a German subject to give evidence if he does not want to.

His Worship—Can you give me any evidence of a conspiracy between these three men to obtain money from the Koochien Transportation and Towboat Co. between the 30th June and 31st October?

Mr. Harris—I think there has been that evidence.

His Worship—Will you give me one piece of evidence?

Mr. Harris—The only evidence that goes to show defalcations is that of Mr. Hughes.

His Worship—He told us that there had been defalcations, and he told us that Mr. Griffin was the manager during those periods.

We were told by the complainant this morning that no vouchers could be paid except on Mr. Griffin's signature or on Mr. Clarke's signature.

This shows that if the company has been defrauded—and the directors believe it has been defrauded—it must have been defrauded *ipso facto* by vouchers which were passed by the complainant.

His Worship—Do you have any evidence of that?

Mr. Harris—It is impossible. Unless you can get the evidence of Mr. Teh Foo or Peter Blair.

His Worship—Are they the only two people?

Mr. Harris—Yes, the only two people. I have tried my hardest to get evidence and to get witnesses.

Mr. Godfrey—May I say at this stage that the board, directors, and accounts of the company have been at the free disposal of the prosecution and anybody connected with them for the past month or more. No attempt has been made to look into these accounts in order to gather that evidence which ought to have been brought to this Court in support of any such charge.

Mr. Harris came here and he made this charge in most emphatic terms, and he had no evidence to support it. I want to say this further. Even if the evidence of Peter Blair and Teh Foo could have been given in this Court even if they had been willing to give that evidence, Mr. Harris did know that no kind of statement on their part would have been evidence against the defendant in this case, not unless he had first proved the conspiracy.

His Worship—That is what I am trying to tell Mr. Harris.

Mr. Harris—It was not I who spoke of a conspiracy until the brief was put into my hands. Mr. Ferguson had the matter of the conspiracy. I had to come into Court without seeing a single witness.

His Worship—Is it necessary to explain those things? I ask you now for your next witness.

Mr. Harris—I ask to be allowed to withdraw the case, because I cannot present any more witnesses.

His Worship—It is a pretty serious thing to bring a charge against a British subject and then withdraw. Do you wish to withdraw?

Mr. Harris—Unless I can get an adjournment. His Worship—You should have considered that before.

Mr. Harris—It has been considered by the Crown Advocate.

His Worship—You need not introduce the name of the Crown Advocate.

Mr. Harris—The blame should not be put on me. I have simply done my duty as an honest man.

His Worship—You must not speak about blame.

Mr. Harris—I spoke to the Crown Advocate this morning, and he advised me unless you would grant an adjournment to withdraw the case. I took the Crown Advocate's advice. I therefore apply for an adjournment or withdraw the case, and I take full responsibility.

His Worship—You have no right to bring the Crown Advocate into it. He is not conducting the prosecution. You have no right to introduce his name.

Mr. Godfrey—I understand the charge is withdrawn.

His Worship—Have you definitely withdrawn the charge?

Mr. Harris—Certainly, unless you grant an adjournment. I understand further proceedings will be taken later.

His Worship—Have you considered the matter fully?

Mr. Harris—I should certainly see the Crown Advocate again if you give me another opportunity.

His Worship—I think the Crown Advocate will not want to see you. I do not think you have any right to refer to the Crown Advocate in public. You are appearing for the complainant, and if the Crown Advocate thinks it his duty to help you in the case you have no right to refer to him in public. You have no right to go and inform the public that the Crown is behind the prosecution and is assisting. Professional etiquette should tell you that.

Mr. Harris—It is entirely different here to places where I have been practising. The Attorney-General would have to appear, and no one could appear without instructions from him. I imagined that the Crown Advocate would be the case in the Attorney-General in Singapore or Hongkong.

His Worship—Did you ask the Crown Advocate whether you could refer to him in public?

Mr. Harris—No, because I did not think I should be doing anything more wrong than if I referred to the Attorney-General in Singapore.

His Worship—Do you really wish to withdraw?

Mr. Harris—That is what I am advised. Unless you call Peter Blair and Mr. Teh Foo to give voluntary evidence in this matter I certainly wish to withdraw the case. I do not see how we can possibly prove it unless by awaiting the trial of these persons of the German and Chinese Courts. If I can have an adjournment I do not ask to withdraw.

His Worship—This is a serious thing to withdraw the charge, is it not, Mr. Harris? As the charge is withdrawn I shall naturally have to dismiss it. Having tried a man to a certain extent in a preliminary enquiry, can you go on? Have you considered that point, as to whether you can go on afterwards, no charge having been framed?

Mr. Harris—I leave the matter entirely to your Worship's hands.

His Worship—The point is this. You cannot leave it in my hands at all. You wish for an adjournment for the German Court, and to that I say, "No." Then do you wish to withdraw?

Mr. Harris—Yes.

His Worship—The charge being withdrawn, the accused is dismissed. His recognisances will be null and void.

Mr. Godfrey—Then the charge before the Court is dismissed?

His Worship—Yes. I don't wish to comment on the case at all. I don't wish to say anything.

Addressing the defendant his Worship said:—Frederick Griffin, the charge against you being withdrawn you can go, and your recognisances will be null and void.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Princess Alice*, which left here on the 22nd inst. at noon, arrived at Genoa on the 18th inst. at 8 a.m.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd str. *Prins Waldemar* left Nagasaki on the 18th inst. at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 22nd inst. at noon.

COMPANY MEETING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in this Company was held at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday morning. The meeting was called to confirm as special resolutions certain resolutions altering the articles of association of the Company which were passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on April 3rd.

Mr. Henry Humphreys presided, and there were also present: Sir Horamjee Mody, the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Messrs. J. Scott Harton and H. P. White (Consulting Committee), Mr. J. A. Tarrant (Secretary), Messrs. T. F. Hough, J. M. E. Machado, Esos Seth, W. D. Jupp, G. Rapp, T. W. Hornby, D. E. Clark and J. W. Taylor.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, this is merely a confirmatory meeting to confirm the resolutions which were passed on the 3rd April last, and unless any shareholder has any questions to ask I propose to put the resolutions to the vote.

There were no questions.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the confirmation of the first resolution dealing with the remuneration of the General Managers.

Mr. Hough seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the second resolution regarding the payment of the Consulting Committee be confirmed.

Mr. Jupp seconded, and shareholders agreed.

The CHAIRMAN moved the confirmation of the third resolution dealing with unclaimed dividends.

Mr. Machado seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN moved that these resolutions should be retrospective in their effect, and that the alterations in the articles of association of the Company thereby effected should be deemed to have been effected and to have come into force as on the 1st January, 1910.

Mr. Seth seconded, and the motion was carried *sem. con.*

The CHAIRMAN—That concludes the business of the meeting, gentlemen. I am much obliged to you for your attendance.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN JAPAN AND KOREA.

THE QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Following is the full report of the discussion of British interests in Japan and Korea which took place in the House of Lords on the 23rd inst., as mentioned at the time in a Reuter's telegram:—

Earl Stanhope asked his Majesty's Government whether the decision of The Hague Tribunal with regard to perpetual leases to foreign residents in Japan had been fully put into effect; and whether, in view of the change in the status of Korea, his Majesty's Government proposed to take measures to protect British interests in that country. In asking the question and moving for papers he said the question of perpetual leases was causing considerable uneasiness among British residents in Japan. Foreigners were not permitted to hold land in that country, and consequently for foreign settlements perpetual leases were granted to individuals. A high price was paid for this land, as it was to be exempt from certain taxes. The Government of Japan had considered that the new house-tax was not included in the list of taxes from which this land was exempt, but The Hague Tribunal, to which the question had been referred, had decided against them. He hoped the British Government would include this matter in the new Agreement with Japan. As to the second point, he reminded the House that Japan assumed the control of the foreign relations of Korea before the annexation took place, and as a guarantee had been given that foreign treaties would be respected, those treaties should still be respected now that Japan had annexed Korea. Uncertainty existed as to the exercise of territorial right and the continuance of existing tariff arrangements and the ownership of land by British subjects in Korea. There were great mining possibilities in Korea, and several foreign companies had been successful, but there were doubts if existing mining rights would be continued in the future when, under the law of last year, the establishment of companies by foreigners would be in the absolute authority of the Government. Though British trade in Korea was not recovery late, the difficulties of the future made it necessary for British subjects to be assured that there should not be an impression that we were indifferent to trade interests. He reminded the House of the recent speech of Sir E. Grey in which reference was made to the desire to draw closer our relations with the United States. The interests of that Government in the region were considerable, and, taken into consideration with our alliance with Japan, a clear understanding of the position was desirable.

Lord Herchell, before replying to the questions, hoped he might be allowed, though a junior member of the noble House, to say how extremely glad they were to see the noble marquis the Leader of the Opposition again in his place. (Cheers.)

As to the first question, he had to say that the award of The Hague Tribunal made on May 22, 1905, laid down that treaties between this country, France, and Germany on the one hand and Japan on the other exempted from all taxation and payment of any kind, except those contemplated by the treaties, all land held by British, French, and German subjects under perpetual leases, and also all buildings, whether constructed or to be constructed, on such land. The award referred to taxes imposed on the property in question, but did not expressly refer to taxes imposed in respect to such property on the owners, and the Japanese Government accordingly proceeded to levy income-tax on the ground that it was a personal tax. This action of the Japanese Government indicated that they placed a different interpretation on the award to that given to it by the three Powers, who represented that it was eminently desirable that

there should be a clear understanding as to what exemptions should be claimed. In the meanwhile the levy of the tax had been suspended, and an informal exchange of views with the Japanese Government was proceeding with the hope of arriving at a satisfactory settlement. In the circumstances it would be understood it was not possible for him to make a detailed statement on the point.

As to the second question from the noble lord, he would first say that the Secretary of State was fully alive to the importance of the question of British interests in Korea and was doing, and would do, all that was possible and practicable to promote those interests. The Government of Japan, in explaining the motives that led to the annexation of Korea, gave assurances that all treaties between Korea and other Powers would be recognized, and that foreign residents in Korea would, so far as conditions permitted, continue to enjoy rights and privileges legally acquired, subject in all cases to the jurisdiction of Japan. Secondly, Japan undertook to continue the existing tariff arrangements for ten years. Thirdly, for a similar period vessels under flags of Powers having treaties with Japan would be permitted to engage in the coasting trade with certain reservations. As to the question of foreign settlements, jurisdiction over British subjects, prisoners, and other kindred subjects, his Majesty's Government informed the Japanese Government on December 16th last that they would be willing to leave these matters to the sense of justice and good faith of the Japanese officials on the spot. Guarantees assurances had already been received from the Japanese Government on the question of land tenure and the ownership and working of mines. With regard to the present tariff, it was to be continued for ten years, and it was impossible to ask the Japanese Government to commit themselves in advance definitely to continue the present arrangement after the term specified. The Secretary of State did not see his way at present to lay papers on the table of their Lordships' House.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston said the noble earl who raised the question did so with great knowledge of the facts and a correct appreciation of the issues involved, but the noble lord's reply did not cover the whole ground, nor did it allay the apprehensions of the noble earl. The point of greatest importance was the preservation of British Treaty rights in Korea, having regard to the recent action of Japan. (Hear, hear.) During the last 15 years there had been a steady progression in the hold Japan had acquired over that happy country. In 1877 Korea was placed under Japanese suzerainty, and then in July, 1910, Korea was finally annexed by Japan. The rights of British subjects in Korea had been guaranteed by treaty, but Japan claimed that annexation should carry with it abrogation of all existing treaties. The precedent of Madagascar had been mentioned. He was Lord Salisbury's Under-Secretary at the time the Madagascar question came up, and he remembered Sir Edward Grey went about saying the British Government had no right to alter the treaty rights we had enjoyed in Madagascar to be abrogated by France unless we obtained a substantial *quid pro quo*. Sir Edward Grey said that Lord Salisbury's Government "must request France to respect our treaty rights, or, if our rights were extinguished, we must obtain substantial return elsewhere." That was what Sir Edward Grey said in 1899. But when Japan annexed Korea in 1910, Sir Edward Grey did not appear to have made an effort to get a *quid pro quo*. (Hear, hear.) His Majesty's whole position—to have acquiesced in the annexation and to have surrendered our extraterritorial rights. He would like to ask what attempt was made by his Majesty's Government to stand up for our treaty rights? Had they got any terms from Japan? He confessed that he thought there had been some departure from the announcement of high principle made by Sir E. Grey for more than 10 years ago. He ventured to submit that the case called for a reply by the Government, and that their Lordships owed a debt of gratitude to Lord Stanhope for having brought the subject forward. Until further information was placed at their disposal they were justified in entertaining the apprehension that there had been some sacrifice of British interests in the matter.

Lord Avelbury urged that the question of the coasting-trade as raised by Japan and some other countries deserved the serious attention of his Majesty's Government. British ships were excluded from the coasting trade of France and the United States. In Germany the law was very much heavier, for, although the coasting trade was reserved to German vessels, yet, inasmuch as German ships were allowed to carry goods from one British port to another, British ships were permitted to carry goods from one German port to another. It was very desirable that his Majesty's Government should raise the question whether British ships were deprived of coasting rights, for it was unfair that such rights should be denied while foreign vessels were permitted to trade from one British port to another, and the example of Germany might well be put forward. The Council of the London Chamber of Commerce last year unanimously passed a resolution calling the attention of his Majesty's Government to the injury inflicted upon British commerce in Korea in existing circumstances. It might be said that the case of Madagascar was not exactly on all fours with that of Korea; but it was of a similar character, and their Lordships knew that British trade in Madagascar suffered very much when that country was annexed to France. Merchants in the City of London had been exercising their minds as to the injury which might be caused to British trade in Korea; and although it was stated that duties would not be raised during the period of uncertainty as to what might happen would have a serious effect upon trade. He hoped that the Government would not neglect to do something to protect British commercial interests.

Earl Stanhope said he did not wish to press his motion for papers, in view of the promise which had been given on behalf of the Government.

Lord Herchell said the promise which he had made appeared to have been misunderstood. It was that, as soon as all these matters were definitely settled, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs would consider the question of submitting papers to Parliament.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston remarked that that was not a very satisfactory position. The settlement might take years to effect. This incident emphasized the complaint which he made last week that there ought to be a representative of the Foreign Office in the House. (Hear, hear.) All they could do was to ask the noble lord who had spoken on behalf of the Government and the Leader of the House to convey to the Foreign Secretary their humble request. He thought his noble friend would be justified in asking at no distant date whether papers on the subject could be laid.

Vice-marshal Morley of Blackburn said there were difficulties in the way of presenting the papers asked for. He would convey to the Foreign Secretary the desire of the House, and he would endeavor to convey the impression of humility with which the request was preferred. (Laughter.)

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN CONFERENCE.

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

The fifty-first annual meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom was opened last month at the Hotel Metropole, Lord Brassey presided.

In his presidential address Lord Brassey said that he completed his period of office at a time of great prosperity in trade, and notably in our export of manufactures. It was gratifying to note a steadily growing consumption of our manufactures in the most advanced industrial countries, especially the United States and Germany. Two-thirds of the trade of India was in our hands. In this matter the Government of India needed the help of an advisory council, as in Germany. Our trade with Japan had advanced, and in China we held the field. Had been in the van of the development of Argentina, and we had doubled our exports to Brazil. South Africa was becoming more and more a land of promise.

As to investments abroad, the aggregate amount had been computed by Mr. Paish at £2,000,000,000, yielding a revenue estimated at £160,000,000. There were some who thought we should have been more prosperous if we had applied the whole of our capital to home industries, but there had never been an off-shore capital had not been invested at home where it could not be put to use.

He could not speak of tariffs without entering into controversial matters. To change the conditions under which our trade with its enormous annual total of £2,000,000,000 had been built up was a grave matter. The slightest changes might turn profit into loss. If it were our misfortune to experience a continuous setback in trade, while Protectionist countries were seen to be prosperous, we should reverse our policy, but these were not the conditions with which we had to deal to-day. (Hear, hear.)

AGAINST THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

Lord Desborough, on behalf of the London Chamber of Commerce, proposed:—That in the opinion of this Association the Declaration of London, 1909, should not be ratified in its present form or be made effective by the passing of the Naval Prize Bill as introduced in the Session of 1910, because (1) under Article 34 of the Declaration, owing to the insular position of Great Britain, every one of her ports might be deemed to be a base of supply for the armed forces, and a consequently food supplies for the peaceful population of neutral ships could be condemned as conditional contraband; (2) it sanctions the destruction of neutral prizes at sea; (3) it shifts the onus of proof of destination from the cargo to the owner of the property captured or destroyed; (4) it does not include a provision forbidding the conversion of merchant vessels into men-of-war on the high seas; (5) it binds the Overseas Dominions in a matter deeply affecting their interests before their opinion thereon had been obtained. That the Executive Council be requested to make representations to his Majesty's Government in support of the resolution. (Hear, hear.)

It was, he said, essential to have the opinion on this subject of the Dominions beyond the Seas, who owned a sixth of the shipping trade of the world. He did not think that in framing the Declaration sufficient regard had been paid to our position as an island depending almost entirely on foreign food. Foodstuffs which came under the head of conditional contraband entered this country at the appalling rate of £484 per minute. He had asked the Government to name a single port in this country into which in times of war a neutral vessel could bring any article of conditional contraband, and the Lord Chancellor had named Bristol. But would the commander of a hostile vessel take the same view of Bristol as the Lord Chancellor? Under Article 34 of the Declaration that effort would be perfectly entitled to stop such a vessel. Under Article 49 he could sink her. When one or two such vessels had been sunk there would be a panic and a rise in prices. (Hear, hear.) Our enemy would beat us by stopping food supplies, and for the first time in history he would be allowed to send a neutral ship to the bottom, and there would be privateering in the worst form. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Graham (Glasgow) seconded, and said that the Chamber of Commerce of that city were unanimous that the Declaration should not be ratified.

Sir Alfred Rollit urged that the men who drafted the Declaration had found a body of vague, uncertain law, and they had taken from it what would lead to war and send many a ship to the bottom, and formulated it as a type of the beginning of a new era in maritime law. England must not look at this matter as if she were always to be a belligerent. The Declaration was an honest attempt of jurists to give the voice of law instead of war in the transactions of the world. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Alfred Mond, M.P., said that food had been made contraband by Great Britain in 1793, by France in 1825, and by Russia in 1904, and if war broke out tomorrow the Great Powers would claim the right to declare food contraband again. Great Britain had always treated food as conditional contraband, and that was the difference between us and other countries. Nineteen-tenths of our food supply came in British bottoms, and it was liable to seizure quite apart from the Declaration of London. Our Navy could protect nine-tenths of it would be able to protect the other tenth.

Mr. Stubbs (Manchester) proposed an amendment to the effect that the Government should not assent to the Declaration until the question had been submitted to Parliament and to the Colonial Conference.

Mr. Alfred Emmott, M.P., member of the Committee on Food Supply, said that no Convention of any kind would guarantee the safety of our commerce if we were a belligerent. The only thing that could do that was a strong Navy. (Loud cheers.) Because the great majority of our commerce was carried in our own vessels. If our own ships were not safe in time of war, then the neutral shipping of the world was not large enough to supply our wants.

Sir Thomas Barclay, supporting the amendment, said that in war there was the thing called military necessity, and if they considered that this country was an island, and that the continuance of a war in which it was engaged might depend on food supply, nobody would deny that the enemy would be entitled to capture our food supplies as the readiest means of victory.

Mr. Hobson (Sheffield) said the advantages contained in the Declaration were being bought too dearly. No compensation had been received from the Russian Government for the seizure of the *Oltanka*. But in the case of the German steamer *Tesler*, an exactly parallel case, compensation was paid years ago by the Russian Government, because the German Emperor was behind him (the speaker) as an underwriter.

Lord Brassey said that if the representatives of the Foreign Office had visited the principal ports, if those able speeches from Mr. McKinnon Wood had been delivered at an earlier stage, it was possible that more general agreement would have been secured. The position of the British delegates had been necessarily difficult, because military Powers, with no naval stations in distant waters, did not take the same view as we did, who had a base in every sea. It was almost

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CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Portion of the Second Section of this Railway, extending from SIEN TSUN to SHEK LUNG will be opened to Traffic on the 24th instant.

DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS.

DOWN TRAINS.		No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.
(CANTON TO SHEK LUNG)				
CANTON (TAI SHA TOW) ...	Departure	7.30 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	3.00 P.M.
SHEK LUNG ...	Arrival	9.58 A.M.	1.28 P.M.	5.28 P.M.

UP TRAINS.		No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.
(SHEK LUNG TO CANTON)				
SHEK LUNG ...	Departure	7.35 A.M.	11.05 A.M.	3.05 P.M.
CANTON (TAI SHA TOW) ...	Arrival	10.03 A.M.	1.33 P.M.	5.33 P.M.

Further particulars will be given by the Traffic Manager on application.

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Canton, 14th April, 1911.

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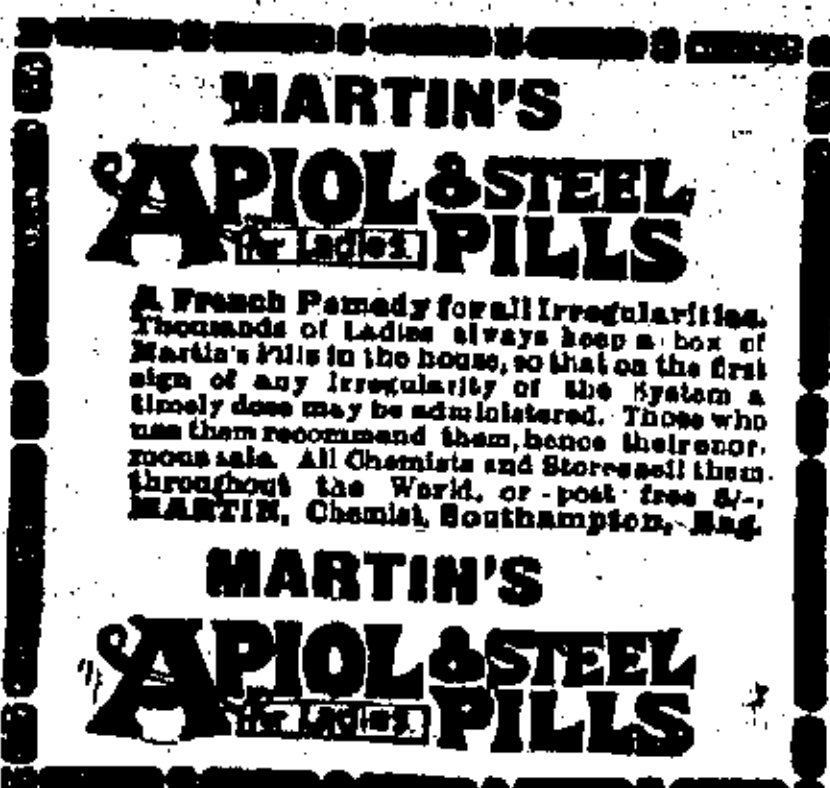
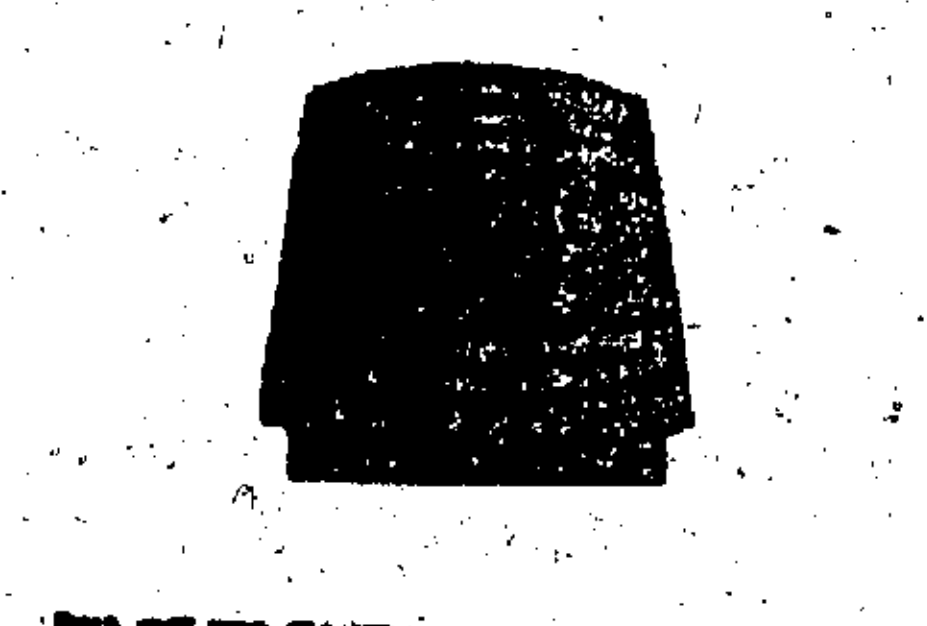
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RACE TO THE SOUTH POLE.

BRITAIN, JAPAN, AND NORWAY
AS RIVALS.

Three Antarctic expeditions are engaged in a thrilling international race with the South Pole as the goal. They are:

The British expedition under Captain Scott.

Captain Roald Amundsen's Norwegian expedition in the Fram.

A Japanese expedition under Lieutenant Shirase.

The British expedition under Captain Scott sailed in the steamer Terra Nova from Port Chalmers, New Zealand, on November 29 last, and consisted of fifty-eight officers and men, thirty-five dogs, nineteen ponies, two rabbits, and two cats. The winter station was located at Cape Evans, and, according to the last news, Captain Scott has gone on a sledge journey to the south, with twelve men, eight ponies, and two teams of dogs. He expects to be absent from Cape Evans for two months.

The Norwegian expedition under Captain Amundsen went to the Antarctic in the steamer Fram, and is wintering in the Bay of Whales, in longitude 164 W. This expedition, consisting of eight men and 116 Greenland dogs, has full equipment for a journey to the Pole.

The curious experiences of the Japanese explorers at Wellington, New Zealand, early in February, are described by the Express correspondent, who went on board their vessel, a three-masted schooner called the Kaimaru, which was coaling and taking in final supplies before sailing for the first winter base.

THE JAPANESE EXPEDITION.

Wellington (N.Z.), Feb. 10.

Shortly after noon on Wednesday last a strange three-masted schooner, eight days' journey from the Heads and up the harbour, and came to an anchorage in the stream. She was manned by Japanese who could not speak a word of English.

It was only after great difficulty that her officers were able to make it understood that they were bound for the South Pole.

This little craft, the Kaimaru, represents Japan in the great international race to the Antarctic, in which the prize is the Pole itself. She is competing against the British expedition under Captain Scott, and the Norwegian expedition under Captain Amundsen, and the quiet courage of her little band of navigators and scientists, who are pushing southward to what many experienced New Zealanders believe to be almost certain death, has excited universal admiration throughout the Dominion.

The Kaimaru is a more heavily handicapped in her race to the Pole than either the British or Norwegian expeditions. She is smaller, and, to ordinary observers, inadequately equipped for two rigorous winters in the Antarctic, to say nothing of the dangers of the final dash which a picked party will make from the southernmost base.

When I boarded the Kaimaru, while she was coaling in the stream, I found Lieutenant Shirase, the leader of the expedition, full of confidence.

The schooner is a stanch little vessel, built of wood, specially with wood and iron, clipped, bowed, and with rakish masts. She is fitted with auxiliary steam power capable of developing about five knots an hour.

Twelve dogs, which will be used for the final journey across the ice, had quarters on deck. Three dogs died during the seventy-one-day voyage from Yokohama, but the rest are in good condition.

Six sledges, built according to Japanese ideas, will carry the stores of the South Pole party. They are constructed of bamboo, with hard wood runners faced with steel, and although very light, are strong, and, in the opinion of the officers, quite capable of withstanding the great strain which must be expected in the arduous journey to and from the goal.

The total number on board the Kaimaru is twenty-seven, including officers and men. None of them has any knowledge of English, except the second officer, Mr. T. Ishikawa, whose vocabulary consists of only a few words. The port authorities searched vainly throughout Wellington without finding any persons among the 80,000 inhabitants who could speak Japanese.

Communication was thus very difficult, but the patience and urbanity of the Japanese, coupled with the stolid determination of the New Zealanders, and assisted by an Anglo-German-Japanese dictionary looked up from among some forgotten books in a library, finally enabled the visitors to make known their wants. Mr. Yang Liang Hwang, the Chinese Consul-General, was able to render assistance by means of writing certain Chinese characters which the Japanese understood.

Lieutenant Shirase expected to reach the ice early in March, and to establish his winter base at a spot which is believed to be Biscoe Bay, in King Edward VII. Land, west of McMurdo Sound.

When the officers were asked, by means of Chinese signs, when they expected to reach the Pole, they replied, in the same way, "Twelve months to get to the top."

The Wellington Customs authorities made the following inventory of the supplies on board the Kaimaru:

90 bushels of rice	5 boxes brown bread
3 bags of wheat	90 bags of flour
2 bags of peas	1 bag koya beans
3 dozen cakes	2 bags arrowroot
1 dozen wheat bread	10 "graham" "
40 dozen tins meat	12 cakes pickled plums
143 cases Takawanzuke	12 cases Rakyo
4 boxes butter	5 boxes meat
3 dozen cases sauces	2 boxes onions
2 boxes coffee	10 bags salt
5 boxes rice bread	3 sacks potatoes
60 pounds tobacco	2 boxes tea

No special foods are being taken. The officers explained that they will not make any change in their ordinary diet, except that more meat will be eaten than usual.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 19th at 11.55 a.m.—The depression lying over the E. part of the Sea of Japan yesterday is moving into the Pacific to the North of Hokkaido.

The barometer has risen considerably in S. Japan and fallen rapidly over N. China.

A deep depression has advanced Eastwards over the continent and reached the Gulf of Pecheili.

Areas of high pressure are lying over W. China and over the Pacific between the Loochoos and the Bonins.

Fresh N. and N.E. winds may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood ... (N. winds, moderate; rain, cloudy, some rain.)
Formosa Channel ... (Variable winds, moderate.)

THE WORLD'S PEACE

AND
HOW TO SECURE IT.

[FROM THE "DAILY MAIL"]

Sir Edward Grey's dramatic anticipation that, at no distant date, "armies will become the police of the world" summarizes in a sentence the ambition of sane humanitarianism applied to the world's armaments.

The Express has always vehemently insisted on the necessity of an unchallengeable British Navy and a sufficient and efficient British Army. It insists on these safeguards to-day. We have emphasised in season and out of season our need of such a Navy and Army, not, as Mr. Harle suggested in the House of Commons, because any section of Englishmen or any individual Englishman wishes for a moment forcibly to prevent the development of German trade, but because we believe that under the circumstances of the modern world, such such weapons of defence the continuance of the Empire, the national existence, and the liberation of the people are impossible.

Although we have been among the most optimistic in exposing the folly of oceanic armaments and the importance of an untied expenditure on the Army and the Navy, we are not blind to the serious results of the enormous expenditure forced upon the modern world by the necessities of defence and the development and variety of warships and guns.

The following table gives the yearly armament expenditure of the principal countries of the world—

	Naval.	Military.
GREAT BRITAIN	£40,603,700	£31,145,850
FRANCE	15,023,019	35,920,000
GERMANY	21,235,090	42,607,910
RUSSIA	9,723,547	53,242,050
ITALY	7,319,766	14,677,820
UNITED STATES	27,474,454	33,675,458
JAPAN	7,590,362	7,379,793

\$128,999,965 £218,646,991

These figures, which are for the year 1910-11, show that the seven leading nations of the world spend over 340 millions sterling yearly on armaments.

We do not accept the contention of the extreme Radical-Socialists that this colossal sum is absolutely wasted as it were, by a man throwing sovereigns into the sea. A large proportion of it is actually spent in wages and encourages highly skilled labour, and this is an issue which cannot be for-often, particularly in Great Britain, where every year thousands of men are degraded from the ranks of the artisan into the sordid cohorts of casual unskilled labourers.

But, this consideration aside, it must be remembered that these millions are direct tax on industry, on enterprise, on ingenuity, and on originality.

No community can be taxed beyond a certain point. When that point is passed men cease to work and cease to care, and are rather content to die by the wayside than to spend laborious days in amassing profits which are to be handed over to the tax-collector. Such a state of affairs has actually occurred in Asia Minor under the Turks and in France before the Revolution.

It is a matter of supreme importance to us all, Unionists and Radicals, Conservatives and Progressives, whether we have not in Great Britain and other European countries very nearly reached the ultimate point of taxation and whether the Government is not now taking the country's citizens as much as they can possibly pay in taxes. It is, of course, a most direct and progressive decrease in the capacity of the country to pay its present taxes in each succeeding year.

We desire to make it quite clear that we regard these armaments as absolutely inevitable and necessary for the moment. We desire to reaffirm our conviction that while others are arming, we must arm, too. But we have sufficient belief in the common sense and in the imagination of humanity to believe in the possibility of a way out. President Taft has hinted at an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which would go much further than any such treaty has gone before. He would refer to arbitration even questions that touch the honour of either nation, thus making war not only inconceivable, but absolutely impossible.

There is no doubt whatever that a similar treaty would be welcomed by France, thus creating a Peace League, with three Great Powers as the backbone. In this League would come the smaller nations, eagerly, enthusiastically, if for no other reason than that of Self-Preservation.

The men, the money, and the definitely agreed-upon fighting machines controlled by such a Holy Alliance would be quite sufficient for an effective pronouncement that there must be no war, and that the country that deliberately attacked its neighbour would be dealt with in enemy of humanity, and would be dealt with in the same way as the individual citizen of any country is dealt with by that country's police force.

The peace of the world and the transformation of the swords into plowshares can be achieved only by brought about by universal acceptance of the status quo. There is, as a matter of fact, practically no room in the world for the expansion of territory. There can be no "grabbing." Each nation must be content with what it has, and must use its resources and its ingenuity in internal development.

The two countries with territorial ambitions that might supply the hindrance to a Peace League are Japan and Germany. Austria only has ambitions when it accepts its policy from Berlin, and great and splendid as are the Japanese and the Germans, they could not stand against the will of the rest of the peoples. They, too, would be forced to accept the limitations to turn their wonderful keenness and persistence towards the goal of that more real national greatness, marked not by the conquest of countries, but by the augmenting of individual happiness.

It must not be supposed, of course, that we are in favour of immediate and general disarmament. That would be absurd, for it would disorganize trade and throw hundreds of thousands of men out of employment. It must be a gradual process. The workmen released from the works must be assimilated in other employment which would naturally be forthcoming owing to the release of so much capital from shipbuilding expenditure. The same applies to the soldiers and sailors thus released. Economically, in the end, after a certain number of years we should all be gainers.

Disarmament at present is merely a dream. It does not belong to the realm of present-day practical politics, but an Anglo-American agreement is not only feasible, but extremely likely. We believe the Government has plans already far advanced towards a realisation of this object, and we hope these plans will not be frustrated by politicians seeking a momentary party advantage.

ANÆMIA AND ITS VICTIMS.

A NEW SCIENTIFIC REMEDY.

Only those who have suffered from Anæmia can have any idea of the feeling of weakness, lassitude and inability to undergo exertion, whether mental or physical, which this condition induces.

As everyone knows, it is due to a deficiency of iron in the blood as well as to a large decrease in the number of the red corpuscles which contain this all-important element for the body's welfare.

It used to be the custom to rely entirely on various preparations of iron to cure this bloodless condition, which makes the sufferer thin, pale and waxy looking, short of breath, dizzy, and causes palpitation, faintness, etc., etc. Iron, however, is by no means the sovereign remedy it was once believed to be, for more iron can be given in a day than is contained in the whole of the blood without doing any good.

The preparation which acts like a charm in improving the quality of the blood is Sanatogen, as modern research has shown. This tonic food, which is the most scientific preparation known to Science, stimulates the blood-making organs to their utmost. The result is that the red corpuscles are made in great numbers and the vital iron is rapidly restored to them. This has been strikingly shown in innumerable cases.

The General Practitioner, May 20th, 1905, reports this case:—"A girl, aged 17, with 3,500,000 red blood corpuscles per cubic centimetre, after three weeks' use of Sanatogen, showed an increase of 500,000 red corpuscles per cubic centimetre."

Dr. Forchman, Private Physician to the Czar of Russia, writes:—"My daughter, who was very nervous and anæmic, has been greatly benefited by the prolonged use of Sanatogen. Her appetite improved, her weight increased, and the colour of her skin became healthier."

Sanatogen may be obtained at all chemists. [105-340]

We are mainly concerned in this matter in pointing out what we in this country stand to gain. We want money for the development of technical and scientific education; for the initiation of industrial insurance, for the founding of land banks and the encouragement of agriculture, for the sweeping away of the terrible city slums, for the improvement of our means of transport—and for a thousand other things. Great Britain cannot afford to neglect any of these things. Social measures of real and active Social Reform in opposition to the machinations of Socialist dreamers and faddists, who merely talk and never act.

Until by international agreement we are able, safely and patriotically, caring for our national existence, to reduce our expenditure on armaments, Social Reform must wait. But while there is no such Peace League we must remain armed to the teeth, prepared to meet aggression at every point.

We must begin first with the United States. That in itself will be a tremendous advance towards the Peace of the World.

ITALY'S JUBILEE.

SPEECH BY KING VICTOR.

The anniversary of the proclamation of Rome as the capital of United Italy was celebrated last month amid great popular rejoicing. The principal ceremony took place at the Capitol in the presence of the King, the Mayor of Rome, Senator Luzzatti, and the other members of the retiring Cabinet, the Diplomatic Body, the wearers of the Collar of the Annunziata, Senators, Deputies, and high State officials. The whole city was decorated with flags, and along the route were Venetian masts, with national and municipal flags, and the coats of arms of the hundred towns of Italy. British and American flags were also conspicuous.

At the Capitol the Royal party was received by Signor Nathan, the Mayor, Signor Luzzatti, and Count San Martino. As their Majesties entered the Senatorial Hall to the strains of the National Anthem all present stood and cheered. The King, having taken his seat on the Throne, proceeded to deliver his Speech. His Majesty said:

On the Capitol, which the greatest of Latin poets prophesied would be the eternal Rome, the free representatives of Parliament and municipalities are gathered round the King, living symbols of indissoluble political unity and local liberties. I greet you, and recall the thinkers, heroes, and martyrs to whom we owe our country. In such a national gathering as this the vow to make Italy more and more free, happy, and respected in the world rises fervent and irresistible from our hearts. While we are legitimately inspired in our aspirations to better fortunes, it is necessary that the effect of long centuries of division and servitude cannot be remedied in a short time. Our country has passed through a period more unhappy even than that described by the Florentine secretary (Machiavelli), when, lacking in harmony of heart and arms, wanting the discipline of character and the spontaneous obedience to law which constitute the substance of life and safety, we were torn from a civil and military power, were torn from a conquered and a cowed Italy, and one must fix one's look upon those calamitous depths in order to gauge the titanic effort of which the national spirit was capable, to change the lot of a debased people into that of a people free and jealous of its rights.

Do not let us forget in our virile modesty the rôle that history has assigned to Italy. By the ruin of her unhappy, disjointed peoples Italy expressed the irremediable longing of nations to live an independent life. With Italy as her capital Italy represents that peaceful co-existence of churches with the State which guarantees full and fertile liberty to religion as well as to science. This work of the regenerating fathers of our country cannot appear a less lofty one than that of the two preceding ages of Rome. My father revered father once said in a speech that amidst the majestic ruins of our ancient greatness we must not let our modern greatness appear too slight.

Owing to the spirit of the age our ancient greatness was universal, the modern is national. In the first case we had a Roman Italy; in the second we have an Italian Rome. The first was an expression of force, the second an expression of right, and, like every right, Italian Rome is inviolable. Italy is devoted to independence; her whole people will know how to guard their, which is the heritage of all their history, ancient and modern, and will contribute by works of peace to the universal progress in the continual advance towards ever loftier ideals. It is prophetic that of all the emperors there remains on the hill consecrated to our Consul Fasti and Roman institutions—the Capitoline Hill—only the statue of Marcus Aurelius welcoming the triumph illuminated by the austere light of stoical virtues—a sacred and suspicious representation of the cult of moral and civil law which our country wishes to observe, having confidence in an assured future of prosperity and glory.



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ENSURE

PERFECT HEALTH, RICH BLOOD, CLEAR COMPLEXION, SWEET BREATH and regularity in all the functions.

Mrs. E. DE LAFOITTE writes to us as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I have for some time been an admirer of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Since I began to use them I have had excellent health; I have kept myself regular and strong by their use. The South China climate is at all times particularly trying to ladies, but your pills give tone and vigour and overcome these troubles. I always recommend them to my friends as a safe and reliable corrective and promoter of regularity.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
Mrs. E. DE LAFOITTE.

The remarkable power of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills to overcome female ailments and restore health to sick and delicate women is well and widely known. They are a perfect blood purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bloating, Liver and Kidney troubles and all irregularities.

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A Comprehensive and Complete Record
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is given in theHONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,with which is incorporated
THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

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We have often in *Eastern Engineering* had occasion to touch on the question of the technical education of the Chinaman, and we are glad to find that others are beginning to realise the importance of this subject, and are enlarging the minds both of British and foreign engineers on one which will have a vital bearing on the placing of Chinese orders for machinery and engineering plant during the next half-century. Mr. Charles Henry Godfrey, the president of the Shanghai Society of Engineers and Architects, in his inaugural address in November last, commented pertinently on this question in the following words:—"We find the Chinese establishing colleges with a view to equipping themselves with higher technical education, and they are prepared to go to almost any length to acquire the knowledge which the Chinese realise that Western education will be a matter of necessity for their sons if they are to keep pace with the march of civilisation, and are sending their sons abroad for instruction." On their return these young men will form an important factor in the development of the country. At the present time serious efforts are being made both to establish new universities in the East, and at Hongkong and another at Hankow. In Sir Ernest D'Angars' report on the scheme, Sir Ernest D'Angars said that it will be kept free from the influence of the Chinese officials, and the University shall still be carried on in the English language. On the other hand, Lord William Cecil's scheme for the establishment of a University for Central China provides that the Chinese (manchu) language is to be adopted." Then, again, Mr. Stafford Ramsome, in one of his articles on "Engineering in China" in this journal, pointed out another phase of this question—viz., the danger to British engineering interests that will be incurred if the Germans in monopolising the education of the rising generation of the Chinese, monopolise engineering.

We wish to emphasise that fact, and go rather more into detail about it, as it is necessary that immediate steps should be taken to counteract this growing German influence. We have said that the question of Chinese education is exercising the minds both of British and other engineers, but the difference is that while, so far, British engineers merely confine themselves to talking about the danger of German influence, the German engineers are themselves making the most active steps, not merely to maintain the status quo, but to increase it a hundredfold. They not only have the Germans succeeded in getting a large preponderance of Teutonic professors into the Railway School at Peking, but German engineering firms are actually finding themselves between themselves for the establishing in three different parts of China of engineering schools, which are to be wholly under German influence and are to be used merely as nurseries for German engineering trade in the Celestial Empire. In the first place £2,000,000 are to be devoted to the object, and Messrs. Krupp have already received £200,000 for this project, and other firms are subscribing to it.

We can understand and appreciate the point of view of these German manufacturers, and can only say that they are adopting a principle which British manufacturers should have put into practice long ago. "When we hear in mind that before another twenty years have elapsed China will probably be the largest importer of engineering plant that will then exist, the British interest in educating the Chinese engineer will be appreciated in the English language in previous articles, the prospect of a "school of China," as a situation, is by no means identical with that of Japan when some forty years ago the latter country decided to adopt Western progressive methods. Japan selected and paid for her own advisers, and as far as mechanical engineering was concerned her advisers were British. Engineering matters were taught in the technical schools and at research in the University in the English language, and there was a sufficient number of professors of her own language on the instruction in the native language. It was then that in the early days Japan made a short and unprofitable experiment with a line of railway worked on the German system and under German superintendence, but she very soon realised her mistake, and as no foreign capital was then involved in her railways, she was in a position to discontinue her German advisers and employ her German plant. China is not in that position, for, as we have pointed out in recent articles, the capital for her various railways has been secured by foreign companies, and the local and foreign influences which she has very long time to shake off, will be brought to bear for the purpose of coercing the Chinese into purchasing inferior railway plant from Germany and elsewhere. From their foothold in the Shantung Peninsula the Germans have been pushing their railway and their trade influence with the utmost persistence, and that particular corner of China, though only held on lease by Germany, is becoming more and more Germanised, and from it the Teutonic flag is spreading.

It is to be countered this influence, and that which will still farther come about by the projected German engineering schools, that British engineers should concentrate their energy. The preponderance for generations of Englishmen in the various Teutonic ports has created that curious dialect, "pidgin English," which is used not only as the general means of inter-communication between all foreigners and the various classes of Chinese in China, but between people of North and South China. Even in the Chinese section of New Guinea the "pidgin" plants have to be used, and in rendering his servants about the Chinese Chinaman, at all events, has imbibed a knowledge of a degenerated edition of the Anglo-Chinese tongue which it will be difficult to eradicate, and should in a measure present an obstacle to the introduction of German as a means of intercourse with the country. It is no longer, however, a question of dealing merely with the coarser and the Chinese we have to attack a higher class of man, and to do so in an effective manner than the Germans, a great deal of foresight, foresight and properly expended money will be necessary. At the present day, apart from the coarser class, a considerable number of Chinese have learned English very thoroughly, at various schools in China, England and America, and until recently the efforts of the Germans to force their language upon the Chinese have not been crowned with success. Thus, in any steps which may take in the higher technical education of the Chinese we have, if we choose to utilise a solid start over other countries. In view, moreover, of the strenuous and very preponderant efforts of the Germans to become the engineering instructors of the Chinese, the time is come for Englishmen to take energetic

STRAITERS

Amroco, German str., 822, W. Langselwager, 14th April—Haiphong 11th April, General—Juseba & Co.

ANGHIN, German str., 1,001, Hinkwitz, 12th April—Bangkok and Swatow 11th April, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

ASAHII MARU, Japanese str., 1,749, Nakano, 11th April—Mojji 5th April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ASIA, British str., 2,936, H. Gankroger, 11th April—San Francisco 15th March, General—P. M. S. N. Co.

BANRI MARU, Japanese str., 2,369, Y. Mase, 8th April—Karatsu 2nd April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

BENDAI MARU, Japanese str., 2,000, T. Miyasaki, 6th April—Mikie 1st April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CATAP, Danish str., 2,649, H. Krus, 21st March—Ror, Said 15th Feb, General—Melchers & Co.

CHITSHING, British str., 1,190, F. Mooney, 17th April—Tientsin 9th April, General—Chinese.

CHUYUKO, Chinese str., 1,177, W. Jamieson, 18th April—Shanghai 14th April, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

DERWENT, British str., 1,520, Jenkins, 15th April—Saigon 11th April, General—Maui & Co.

DRUPAT, Norwegian str., 1,102, A. Aunesen, 17th April—Bangkok 10th April, General—China-Siam S. N. Co.

EMPRESS OF INDIA, British str., 3,032, E. Beetham, 14th April—Vancouver, B.C., 22nd March, Mails and General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

FUKUKA MARU, Japanese str., 1,946, S. Kuma-waki, 6th April—Mojji 31st March, Coal—Nippon Baih Goshi Kawash.

HANYANG, British str., 1,277, C. I. Spun, 28th March—Tientsin, Chafco, and Welkaiwei 25th Mar., Sdt. &c.—Butterfield & Swire.

HEITO MARU, Japanese str., 240, Sumitser, 5th April—Singapore 24th March, Jallast—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

KIANG CHING, Chinese str., 1,002, Boissauder, 16th April—Chinkiang 12th April, General—Tung Leo.

KUMANG, British str., 2,077, F. Wheeler, 13th April—Calcutta, Penang and Singapore 7th April, General—Indo-China S. N. Co.

LIXAN, British str., 1,350, C. C. Williams, 16th April—Shanghai 13th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

LOONGSANG, British str., 1,093, Leask, 18th April—Manila 15th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LYREMCOO, German str., 2,000, v. Pilgrim, 10th April—Saigon 7th April, General—Hambur-America Linie.

MACHEW, German str., 1,234, W. Oll, 29th March—Bangkok 19th March, Rice and Meat—Butterfield & Swire.

MANDARAN MARU, Japanese str., 3,245, T. Ota, 28th March—Mikie 22nd March, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

NINGPO, British str., 1,223, Pickard, 17th April—Welkaiwei 11th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

ONKPA, British str., 5,810, W. Cope Lyceot, 24th March—Victoria via Japan 22nd Feb, General—Butterfield & Swire.

PHARANG, German str., 1,021, P. v. Immel-sdorf, 18th April—Bangkok via Kolschind 8th April, Rice, Meal and Wool—Butterfield & Swire.

PHU YEN, French str., 1,746, Lunoua, 17th April—Saigon 13th April, General—Brailley & Co.

QUINTA, German str., 900—Schlossberg, 14th April—Bangkok via 7th Hoihow 13th April, Rice—Siemssen & Co.

RAJAHURT, German str., 1,189, Oltmanns, 17th April—Ban-ko 10th April, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

RUNE, American str., 2,797, S. A. Crosby, 17th April—Manila 14th April, General—Sheewan, Tomes & Co.

SARANAG, British str., 1,235, F. W. Gray, 5th April—Pulo Sambo 29th March, Kerosene—Standard Oil Co.

SINGAN, British str., 1,047, F. Jamieson, 16th April—Haiphong 11th April, Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.

STANDARD, Norwegian str., 894, A. B. Bull, 31st March—Saigon 25th March, Rice and Meat—Jardine.

TAMBA MARU, Japanese str., 6,133, K. Noda, 16th April—Seattle and Shanghai 13th April, Cotton Yarn, Beer, &c.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TAIEN MARU, Japanese str., 2,343, Sakamoto, 18th April—Mojji 11th April, Coal—Ataka & Co.

TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 2,268, F. Fujita, 17th April—Mikie 10th April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TELEMAN, British str., 1,340, Fraser, 8th April—Saigon 4th April, General—W. P. S. S. Co.

TEINTAU, German str., 1,002, P. Bocking, 13th April—Bangkok 5th and Hoihow 12th April, Rice and Wool—Butterfield & Swire.

WONGKOT, German str., 1,115, H. Ibbsen, 16th April—Bangkok 9th April, Rice and Meat—Melchers & Co.

WOSANG, British str., 1,127, Smith, 14th April—Haiphong 11th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WUHU, British str., 1,227, J. Mathrel, 16th April—Chefoo 10th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

YAWATA MARU, Japanese str., 1,234, Sakuma, 5th April—Mikie 30th Mar, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

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Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. 146

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SHANGHAI	DELTA	About 27th April	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	ASSAYE	Noon, 29th April	See Special of Call.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PESHAWUR and YOKOHAMA	Capt. G. W. Cockman, R.N.R.	April	
SHANGHAI	DELTA	About 2nd May	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PE, PALMA, NANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	Capt. E. W. Bruce	May	
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PE, SICILIA, NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. C. H. Watkins, R.N.R.	About 17th May	Freight and Passage.

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Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

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SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 20th April, 4 P.M.
CHEFOO and NEWCHANG	"WUHU"	On 21st April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 22nd April, 11 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUIHOW"	On 25th April, 11 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and LOLOLO	"TAMING"	On 25th April, 4 P.M.

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S.S. BREITENBURG ... 6th May	FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SCANDIA ... 18th May	S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 20th April
S.S. SLAVONIA ... 4th June	FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
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	S.S. SACHSEN ... 25th May
	FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:
	S.S. BAYERN ... 3rd June

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Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1911.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Friday, 21st April, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday 22nd April, 2 P.M.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW & WEI	"CHIPSHANG"	Sunday, 23rd April, 11 P.M.
HAUWEI	"CHOYSANG"	Monday, 24th April, Noon.

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"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 21st April, at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Roach	TUESDAY, 25th April, at 11 A.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 28th April, at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	SUNDAY, 23rd April, at 10 A.M.
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KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 27th May, at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.
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MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 5th Sept., at 1 P.M.

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DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer	9,000	WED'DAY, 26th April, at Daylight
	AKI MARU Capt. K. Homm	7,000	WED'DAY, 10th May, at Daylight
	MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. E. Moss	9,000	WED'DAY, 24th May, at Daylight
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. B. Kou	7,000	SATURDAY, 20th May, from Kobe
	TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Noda	7,000	TUESDAY, 25th April, at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	SAWA MARU Capt. Iizawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winckler	6,000	FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	YAWATA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	5,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU Capt. H. Nonura	6,000	WED'DAY, 26th April
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Higino	7,000	THURSDAY, 27th April, at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	BINGO MARU Capt. S. J. G. Parsons	5,000	TUESDAY, 2nd May
	YAWATA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	5,000	WED'DAY, 10th May, at Noon

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RAVES OF PASSAGE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	To London, per New Steamer	1st Class	S. Y.
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AKI	7000	10th May	" " "	2nd Class	S. Y. 360.00
MISHIMA	9000	24th "	" " "	old str. 1st Class	S. Y. 540.00
KAGA	7000	7th June	" " "	2nd Class	S. Y. 350.00

STEAMERS. Tons. Leave H.K. To Pacific Coast Common Points:

TAMBA MARU	7000	25th April	1st Class	S. Y. £30
AWA	7000	23rd May	2nd Class	S. Y. £21
INABA	7000	20th June	1st Class	S. Y. £260

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, May 5th, 1 P.M.
TENYO MARU	21,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, May 12th, 1 P.M.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, June 2nd, 1 P.M.
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Groene	FRIDAY, June 30th, 1 P.M.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hirokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 P.M.

THE Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 P.M.

FARES FROM HONGKONG.

to SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 45.00, Single
" NEW YORK	" 60.00, "
" LONDON	" 71.00, "
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 420.00, Single
" VALPARAISO	Yen. 570.00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense.

TO EUROPEAN POINTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES POINTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A. Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL POINTS:—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.)

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screw. Record Speed 21½ knots.

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K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

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(Subject to Alteration).

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AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train services, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"CANADA MARU"		TUESDAY, 2nd May, at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEBELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	TUESDAY, 16th May, at Daylight

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for stowage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICES

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSUI via SWATOW, and AMOI	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 23rd April, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU"	WED'DAY, 26th April, at 8 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

7031

S. HIROI,
MANAGER

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HUGO C. A. FROMM,
TELEPHONE 960. 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING, TOP FLOOR.

51-1

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The *Kwantung*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here to-morrow.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hokow and Bangkok	Tientsin	Thursday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Hokow and Bangkok	Quinta	Thursday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore	Laertes	Thursday, 20th, 1.00 P.M.
Amoy and Shanghai	Ningpo	Thursday, 20th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Lian	Thursday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Rubi	Thursday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Sumatra	Thursday, 20th, 4.00 P.M.

Hongay	Phuyen	Friday, 21st, 8.00 A.M.
Swallow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Friday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO ... SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Macao

Chefoo and Newchwang	Sui Tai	Friday, 21st, 1.15 P.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Yap, Maroon, Friedrich	Wuhu	Friday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Herbertshohe, Matupi, Samarai, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Prins Waldemar	Friday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Loongyany	Saturday, 22nd, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday, 22nd, 1.15 P.M.
Swallow, Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Chipsing	Saturday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.

Shanghai (SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)

Swallow	Hainan	Sunday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Swallow, Amoy and Tamsui	Daiji Maru	Sunday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Ohoyang	Monday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Tientsin	Gregory Agass	Monday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Swallow, Amoy and Foochow	Huichow	Monday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
	Haiton	Tuesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.

EUROPE, A.C., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN. (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., Seattle	Tamba Maru	Tuesday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	Tuesday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Jayan	Tuesday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Kamo Maru	Wednesday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Tyitaroom	Wednesday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

EUROPE, A.C., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN. (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday 23rd inst., at 5 p.m.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (B.C.) SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

W. H. ALLEN, SON & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S ENGINEERING WORKS, BEDFORD, ENGLAND.

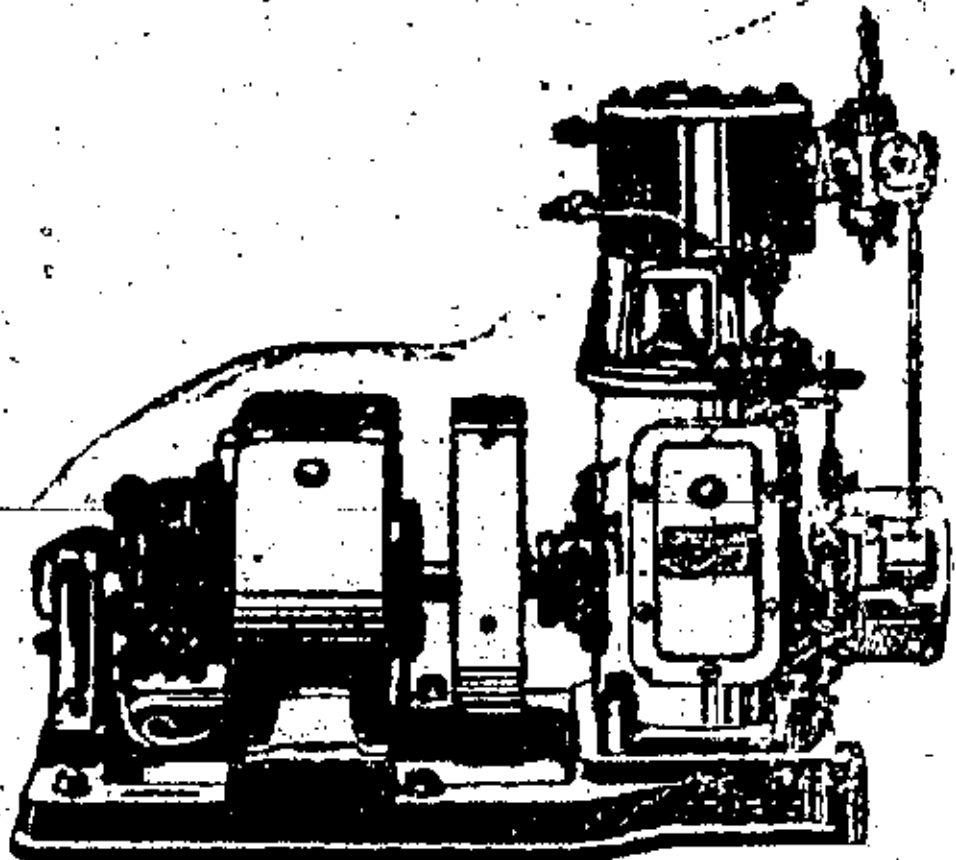
MANUFACTURERS OF—

- Centrifugal Pumps (including Turbine Pumps) driven by Steam-Engines, Electric-Motors or by Belt.
- Condensing Plants of the Surface and Jet Character Driven by Steam-Engines, Electric-Motors or in any other manner.
- Steam-Engines of the Open and Enclosed Type for Electric Lighting, Transmission of Power or for Driving by Belt.
- Continuous Current Dynamos and Motors.
- Centrifugal Fans for Forced or Induced Draft Driven by Steam-Engines, Electric-Motors or by Belt.
- Allen Vertical Enclosed Air Compressors.
- Vertical Oil Engines.
- Allen-Picard, Pictet Water Turbines.

Full Details and Particulars of any of the above-mentioned Machinery.

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AGENTS.
14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 19th.

ON LONDON:—
Telegraphic Transfer 194
Bank Bills, on demand 194
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 194
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 110
Credits, at 4 months sight 110
Documentary Bills 4 months sight 110

ON PARIS:—
Bank Bills, on demand 229
Credits, at 4 months sight 233

ON GERMANY:—
On demand 185

ON NEW YORK:—
Bank Bills, on demand 44
Credits, at 60 days sight 45

ON BOMBAY:—
Telegraphic Transfer 134
Bank, on demand 135

ON CALCUTTA:—
Telegraphic Transfer 134
Bank, on demand 135

ON SHANGHAI:—
Bank, at sight 74
Private, 30 days sight 75

ON YOKOHAMA:—
On demand—Passe 74

ON SINGAPORE:—
On demand 74

ON BATAVIA:—
On demand 13 1/2 pm.

ON HATYAI:—
On demand 1 1/2 pm.

ON BANGKOK:—
On demand 85

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate \$10.95

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael \$57.50

BAR SILVER, per oz. 24 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese 20 cents pieces \$5.55 discount.
Chinese 10 \$5.50
Hongkong 20 \$5.34
Hongkong 10 \$5.67

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, APRIL 19TH, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$89 1/2, buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	47	£6	\$80, buyers
China Bank Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$9 1/2, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	15	all	\$1, sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 85.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$5 1/2, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 48.
Loon-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 57.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 22 1/2
DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED	40,000	\$7 1/2	£6	\$19, buyers
DOCK AND WHARVES.				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$52, sales & sel.
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$55.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$64	all	\$54.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 65, sellers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 93.
Penwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	all	\$34, sales & sel.
Goma Land Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$16	all	\$200.
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$20	all	\$23, sellers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$108, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$68, buyers
Manila Metropolitan Hotel Limited	15,000	Pa. 10	all	\$11.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$180, buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$17 1/2, sellers
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$7, buyers
INSURANCES.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	all	\$180, sal. & sel.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$123 1/2, sellers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$35	all	\$105, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	all	\$530, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	all	Tls. 162 1/2
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	all	\$845, buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	all	\$205.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$94, sales
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$6 1/2, sales
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$24, sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 99.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$47, sal. & buy.
MINING.				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$700.
Baob Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$22, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$1, buyers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$5, buyers
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$107, sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$20.
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$99, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$294, sales
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$65. (L'don
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	£5	all	£6.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	£1	all	91 3/4 sales
Star Ferry Company, Limited	250,000	\$10	all	\$26.
South China Morning Post Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$16.
Steam Laundry Company Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$25.
Stroms Ltd. Drydock & Repairs	20,000	\$5	all	\$6 1/2, sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$5, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$5, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$7, sellers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 only.	\$10	all	\$300.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	all	\$64.

Daily Wire 5/6 per lb. sellers

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1885	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

TO-DAY.
2 P.M.—Auction of Household Furniture at 3, Kimberley Villas, Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

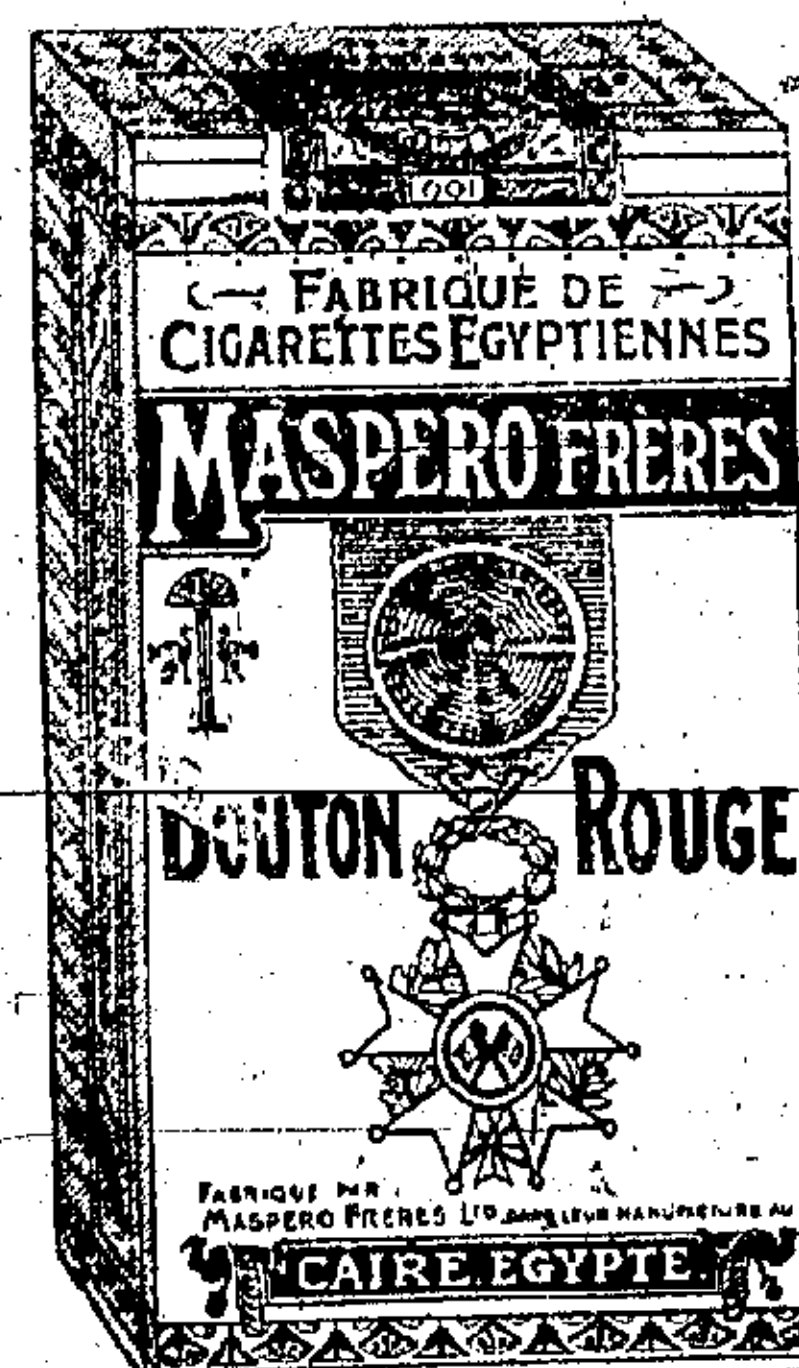
FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
Saturday, 22nd April—Twenty-Second Ordinary General Meeting of Geo. Farwick & Co., Ltd. at Hongkong Hotel, Noon.
Saturday, 22nd April—Half-Yearly Meeting of Hongkong Jockey Club, 12.30 P.M.
Tuesday, 25th April—Twenty-Second Ordinary General Meeting of The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., Noon.
Wednesday, 26th April—Thirty-Eighth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Noon.
Wednesday, 26th April—Forty-Fifth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., 12.30 P.M.
Saturday, 24th June—Extraordinary General Meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd. 12.30 P.M.

OPIMUM.
April 19th.
Quotations are:—
Malwa New \$210/2150 per picul.
Malwa Old \$2160/2170
Malwa Old \$2180/2200
Malwa V. Old \$2220/2250
Foreign fine quality \$1150
Foreign extra fine \$2025
Patna New \$2225 per chest
Patna Old \$2225
Banars New \$2225
Banars Old \$2175

PRINTING.
Nothing creates such a good impression in business as the use of First Class Printing. The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is generally nil. "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PRINTING WORKS turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Price.

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TELEPHONE No. 135.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From April 20th to 26th, 1911.

Days of Week.	Days of Month.	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		H'kong Mean Time.	Height.	H'kong Mean Time.	Height.
Thurs.	20	h. m. 0 54	ft. in. 6 1	h. m. 9 30	ft. in. 2 2
Fri.	21	h. m. 1 02	ft. in. 5 9	h. m. 10 43	ft. in. 2 1
Sat.	22	h. m. 2 06	ft. in. 4 1	h. m. 11 34	ft. in. 1 8
Sun.	23	h. m. 3 14	ft. in. 3 7	h. m. 12 17	ft. in. 1 6
Mon.	24	h. m. 4 33	ft. in. 2 5	h. m. 1 0 4	ft. in. 1 5
Tues.	25	h. m. 5 39	ft. in. 1 5	h. m. 2 0 4	ft. in. 1 5
Wed.	26	h. m. 6 34	ft. in. 1 1	h. m. 3 0 4	ft. in. 1 4

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 19th.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On 10 a.m.	On 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.02	30.11	30.04
Temperature	67	63	68
Humidity	45	80	76
Wind Direction	ESE	North	WSW
Force	2	1	1
Weather	o	cl	o
Rain	0	0.02	—

Highest open air Temperature on 18th 70
Lowest open air Temperature on 18th 63

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